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SOME NEW TEXAS PLANTS.

BY B. F. BUSH.

TRACYANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS TEXANUS n. var.

Foliage glaucous. Stems 7–15 dm. tall, simple, with compound racemes at the top. Leaf-blades narrowly linear, 2–6 dm. long, shorter above, flat; racemes ovate in outline, compound, 10–20 cm. long; pedicels slender, 1–2 cm. long; perianth decidedly yellowish; sepals and petals oblong, narrowed at the base, the sepals somewhat broader, all 4–5 mm. long, acutish at the apex; capsules not seen.

Sandy swamps, eastern Texas. Spring.

Differs very greatly in appearance from *T. angustifolius* (Michx.) Small, in the large compound panicles, the more robust size, and in the decidedly yellowish flowers.

Specimens examined: TEXAS: The only specimens seen are those of the type, collected at Swan, Smith County, by *J. Reverchon* 2782, May 16, 1902.

ALLIUM HYACINTHOIDES n. sp.

Bulbs usually several together in bunches, 2–3 cm. high, their coats prominently fibrous-reticulated. Scapes terete, 2–3 dm. tall; leaves basal, channeled, 3–4.5 mm. wide, much shorter than the scape; bracts of the umbel 3, ovate, acuminate; umbel erect, many-flowered, rarely bulblet-bearing; pedicels filiform, 12–15 mm. long; flowers pink, very sweet-scented, 6–9 mm. long; perianth segments oblong, obtuse, thin, with a reddish midvein, twice longer than the stamens; filaments but little dilated below; capsule 3–3.5 mm. high, 4–4.5 mm. wide, its valves not crested.

Calcareous limestone prairies, central Texas. Early spring.

A. hyacinthoides is quite readily distinguished in the field by its very fragrant attractive pink flowers, very early blooming, and habit of growing in bunches. From *A. mutabile* Michx., to which it is related, and with which it has been confused, it differs in being very fragrant, in having shorter stems, rather longer obtuse sepals which are twice longer than the stamens, smaller capsules, shorter pedicels, different habitat, and an earlier season of blooming. *A. mutabile* Michx. grows in sandy woods about Dallas, Texas, and blooms from two to four weeks later.

Specimens examined: TEXAS: Dallas, *Bush* 270, April 14, 1900; *Reverchon* 2183, April 5, 1900; *Reverchon* 4025, April 1, 1880.

PSORALEA SUBULATA n. sp.

Acaulescent or nearly so, 1.5–3 dm. tall, from a shallow seated, oval, farinaceous bulb. Stems densely pubescent with long, shaggy white hairs, many-leaved and many-flowered. Petioles 1–2 dm. long, much stouter and longer than the peduncles, commonly considerably exceeding them and mostly from the base of the stem; leaflets 5, digitate, short-stalked, broadly obovate, with a cuneate base, obtuse and rounded at the apex, cuspidate-tipped, very pubescent beneath with long, shaggy white hairs, sparsely so above, 3.5–6 cm. long, and 2–2.75 cm. wide; peduncles from the base of the stem, 5–10 cm. long, commonly reclining or recurving; spikes many, oblong, dense, 5–8 cm. long, 2.5–4 cm. thick, very many flowered; bracts lanceolate, shorter than the calyx-tube, about 7.5 mm. or less long; calyx-teeth subulate, 6–10 mm. long; pod oblong, 4–5 mm. long, nearly smooth, tipped with a long, densely hairy subulate beak, which is 12–15 mm. long.

Dry sandy soil along streams, eastern and central Texas. Summer.

P. subulata is allied perhaps more nearly to *P. hypogaea* Nutt., but is abundantly distinct from that species in the larger differently shaped leaflets, larger and longer spikes, and different habitat, *P. hypogaea* Nutt. growing on the rich prairies about Dallas. It is easily distinguished from *P. esculenta* Pursh, by its nearly acaulescent habit, differently shaped leaflets, larger and stouter petioles, different habitat, and the long subulate beak of the pod.

Specimens examined: TEXAS: Dallas County, *Bush* 697, May 10, 1900, type: Hempstead, *Hall* 1350, June 28, 1872.

PSORALEA PALUSTRIS n. sp.

Perennial from a deep elongated tuber. Stems 6–9 dm. tall, slender, erect, simple, unbranched, strigose-hirsute; stipules linear-subulate; leaflets 3, the blades lanceolate to narrowly oblong, strigose-hirsute, 4–7 cm. long, and 1–1.5 cm. wide, rugose-veiny, acutish; peduncles 5–10 cm. long, as long as or longer than the subtending leaves, equalling or exceeding the racemes in length; racemes 4–5 cm. long, not elongating in fruit; pedicels of the flowers 3–6 mm. long; tube of the calyx campanulate, thickly glandular-dotted; corolla 6–9 mm. long, deep purple; bracts linear-aristate; pods suborbicular, apiculate by the style, 4–5 mm. long, strongly transversely wrinkled, scarcely margined, thickly glandular-dotted.

Sandy swamps, eastern Texas. Summer.

This species differs from *P. pedunculata* (Muhl.) Vail, in the taller, unbranched stems, more strigose foliage, larger and longer leaves, longer pedicels of the flowers, lax racemes, shorter peduncles, and especially in the marshy habitat, and in the large deep purple flowers which are produced much later in the season, *P. pedunculata*

(Muhl.) Vail flowering more than a month earlier in the same locality.

Specimens examined: TEXAS: Lindale, *Reverchon* 3175, May 15, 1902, type; 3016, June 9, 1902; Big Sandy, *Reverchon* 2658, May 19, 1901.

TRAGIA NIGRICANS n. sp.

Perennial, bright green, smooth and glabrous, turning blackish in drying. Stem slender, erect, 2.5–4.5 cm. tall, simple or few-branched; leaves thickish, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, deeply dentate or laciniate, sometimes lobed, acute at the apex and base, short-petioled, or the uppermost sessile, glabrous beneath, sparingly pubescent on the midrib above, and copiously ciliate with long white hairs, 2.5–7.5 cm. long, and .5–2.5 cm. wide; flowers in lateral, short, spike-like racemes from the upper axils; staminate flowers with a 3-lobed calyx and 3 stamens; pistillate flowers one or two at the base of the racemes, and with a 6-lobed calyx; capsule short-pedicelled, somewhat depressed, 8–10 mm. in diameter, densely pubescent with long white hairs; seeds subglobose, 3 mm. long, smooth.

Rocky woods on the Upper Hondo, central Texas. Summer.

This very distinct and peculiar *Tragia* is not referable to any species known to me, but is most nearly related to *T. urens* L., from which it differs in being smooth, and in having few-flowered racemes, 3-lobed staminate calyxes, and larger leaves.

Specimens examined: TEXAS: The only specimens seen are those of the type, collected on the Upper Hondo, by *J. Reverchon* 1594, June, 1885.

LOBELIA PUBERULA PAUCIFLORA n. var.

Stems 6–10 dm. tall, simple, very slender, densely white-pubescent. Leaves elongated, oblong-lanceolate, entire or glandular-toothed, rather few on the stems; flowers few, 3 to 9, scattered along the stem, 2.5–5 cm. apart; sepals densely pubescent and bristly with long white hairs; corolla azure blue, about 3 cm. long; tube more than twice as long as the sepals; hypanthium densely hispid with long bright white hairs.

Sandy swamps near the coast, Florida to Texas. Summer and autumn.

This is evidently related to *L. puberula* Michx., but differs conspicuously from that species in the taller, more slender, simple stems, longer leaves, and especially in the fewer flowers, which are much larger.

Specimens examined: TEXAS: Swan, *Reverchon* 3206, September 17, 1902, type. FLORIDA: Without locality and date, *Chapman*. LOUISIANA: Without locality and date, *Hale*.

XANTHIUM BUBALOCARPON n. sp.

Stems very stout, much branched and spreading, about one meter tall. Upper part of the stem and the petioles very rough, covered with stout white papillae; petioles 5–15 cm. long, stout; leaf blades broadly triangular, 8–20 cm. wide, 3- to 5-lobed, dentate, very thick, rough-scabrous on both surfaces; burs pubescent, ovoid, clustered in the axils of the upper leaves, and in terminal racemose clusters, 2.5–4 cm. long, including the short beaks, 2–3 cm. wide, including the prickles, the short hispid beaks 6–8 mm. long, nearly straight, hooked at the apex, equalling or a little shorter than the very dense subulate, slightly uncinate prickles, which are about one-third as long as the diameter of the bur, and hispid nearly to the middle with yellowish-brown hairs, the prickles and the pubescence usually entirely concealing the body of the bur.

Prairies and barrens, western Arkansas and eastern

Texas, abundant, where it is called Buffalo Bur, whence the specific name. Autumn.

This very distinct species is more nearly related to *X. speciosum* Kearney, but is easily distinguished from that species by the much larger burs which are of an entirely different shape.

Specimens examined: TEXAS: Dallas County, *Bush* 1185, September 29, 1900, type. ARKANSAS: Fulton, *Bush* 2408, April 22, 1905, seedlings, with burs still attached.

ANTENNARIA GREENEI n. sp.

Floccose-woolly, stoloniferous, fertile and sterile plants in separate patches. Floweringstems stout, 1–2.5cm. tall; basal leaves cuneate-spatulate, obtuse, cuspidate, distinctly 3-ribbed, long-petioled, silvery beneath, dark green above, becoming nearly smooth on the upper surface, 5–6 cm. long, including the long slender petiole, 1.5–2.5 cm. wide, those of the stolons cuneate-spatulate, acuminate, apex cuspidate, tapering from about the middle to each end, thickly covered beneath with silvery tomentum, appressed-pubescent above, strongly 3-ribbed, 8–13 cm. long, including the long slender petiole which is as long as the blade or longer, and 2.5–4 cm. wide; stem leaves sessile, oblong, obtuse, or the upper acute, cuspidate; heads 6 to 9 in corymbose clusters, 6–8 mm. broad; involucre about 6 mm. high, the outermost bracts obtuse, the inner lanceolate, acute, all brownish and greenish, and pubescent at base, above with white tips; achenes minutely glandular. Staminate plants about 1 dm. tall. Basal leaves similar to those of the fertile plant; stem leaves mostly linear-lanceolate; heads smaller, 6–7 mm. broad, in a capitate cluster; bracts oblong-spatulate, brownish and greenish and pubescent at base, the upper dilated portion white, erose-dentate all around the upper portion.

Damp, sandy woods along the Trinity River, central Texas. Early spring.

The species here proposed is most nearly related to *A. occidentalis* Greene, but is distinguished from that species by the exceedingly long-petioled leaves, which are about twice the length of those of that species, and much more pointed at apex.

Specimens examined: TEXAS: Dallas County, *Bush* 644, May 7, 1900, type; *Reverchon* 330, April 1, 1900, type; March, 1880, type.

SILPHIUM REVERCHONI n. sp.

Stems apparently tall, very hispid with long white hairs which arise from papillae, much branched, the branches elongated. Leaves alternate; blades lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, 5–10 cm. long, dentate-serrate or the uppermost nearly entire, both faces pilose with long white papillate hairs like those of the stem; lower leaves long-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, acute, sinuate-dentate or entire, with dense short pilose hairs which arise from papillae; petioles slender, terete, with long white papillate hairs; heads showy, very large; involucres campanulate, 2.5 cm. high; bracts lanceolate, acute, ciliate, densely papillose-hispid on the back, the outer ones 3 cm. long, the inner shorter, obtuse; rays about 20, 3-4 cm. long, hispid on the nerves, and ciliate; achenes not seen.

Dry sandy soil, eastern Texas. Spring.

Clearly related to *S. Gatesii* Mohr, but is abundantly distinct in the larger heads, longer papillose-hispid hairs, different type of leaves and different root-leaves.

Specimens examined: TEXAS: Troupe, *Reverchon* 3342, May 8, 1902, type; Lindale, *Reverchon*, June 9, 1903.